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CAPACITY-BUILDING

CAPACITY-BUILDING IN COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

Compilation and synthesis of information on capacity-building needs and priorities of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention but not included in Annex II

Note by the secretariat

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I. MANDATE

1. By its decision 11/CP.5,[1] the Conference of the Parties (COP) requested the secretariat to compile and synthesize the information submitted by countries with economies in transition[2] (referred to below as EIT Parties) to identify their needs and priorities for capacity-building, for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth sessions.

II. SCOPE OF THE NOTE

2. This note draws on submissions received by the secretariat from 11 EIT Parties (out of 13 included in Annex I). These Parties are Bulgaria (BGR), Croatia (HRV), the Czech Republic (CZE), Estonia (EST), Hungary (HUN), Latvia (LVA), Poland (POL), Romania (ROM), the Russian Federation (RUS), Slovenia (SVN), and the Ukraine (UKR). The full texts of the submissions are contained in document FCCC/2000/SBI/INF.7.

3. This note also includes information resulting from the following workshops:

(a) *Workshop on the new UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories and options to address the challenges of Annex I Parties with economies in transition (EIT) in preparing national GHG inventories* (30 November – 2 December 1999, Geneva) hereinafter referred to as the UNITAR workshop;

(b) *Workshop on methodological approaches, and what actions are necessary under the Convention, relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures, in accordance with Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention, and in the light of matters related to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol* (13-15 March 2000, Bonn) hereinafter referred to as the Bonn workshop.

4. Section III of this note outlines the approach used in preparing this note. Section IV provides some background information derived from the submissions of the EIT Parties and the results of the workshops mentioned above. This information is presented to help put into context the capacity-building needs and priorities of EIT Parties. Section V synthesizes the information submitted by EIT Parties following the approach provided below. The specific needs and priorities contained in the submissions are summarized and compiled in tables 1 and 2 at the end of this document.

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[1] For the full texts of decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session see document FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1.

[2] Annex I EIT Parties comprise: Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia and the Ukraine.

III. APPROACH TO THE COMPILATION AND SYNTHESIS

5. The submissions of EIT Parties provide a wealth of information on their capacity-building needs and priorities as well as suggestions as to how these might be addressed. This note takes the information provided by EIT Parties and synthesizes it into an initial framework for capacity-building in EIT Parties. The initial framework groups the specific needs of EIT Parties into elements through which the priority areas for capacity-building identified by the Parties can be addressed. The initial framework is illustrated and further explained in section IV.

6. This approach was adopted with the aim of contributing to the development of the elements of a draft framework for capacity-building, for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their thirteenth sessions.

7. It should be noted that the submissions represent a first attempt by EIT Parties to define their capacity-building needs and priorities. For this reason, many of the submissions provide limited and general information about the capacity-building needs of EIT Parties. The initial framework presented below is an attempt to provide a flexible conceptual framework, which could later be expanded and refined as additional capacity-building needs are further identified.

IV. BACKGROUND

8. The general constraints EIT Parties face in implementing the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol were summarized at the workshops mentioned above and affirmed in the submissions. Lack of financial resources was highlighted as a major constraint faced by EIT Parties. In addition, the following capacity-building needs were identified: lack of information on and awareness of climate change issues; lack of regular opportunities to exchange information and views among EIT Parties and with other Parties; limited number of institutions, organizations and experts involved and capable of carrying out the necessary research, analysis, estimates, projections, assessments, studies and verification and monitoring in the area of climate change; and the relatively low priority of climate change as compared to the economic, social and more immediate environmental issues faced by EIT countries.

9. It was also recognized that EIT Parties have capacity-building needs that are different from those of other groups of countries. As Parties included in Annex I, EIT Parties have commitments that impose greater challenges on their existing capacities. The existing capacities in EIT Parties require further development to enable them to implement their commitments under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. This implies that capacity-building for EIT Parties "goes far beyond simple training and education".[3]

10. EIT Parties perceive capacity-building not only as a process in which individuals and institutions increase their abilities and competencies to understand and deal with climate change

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[3] Submission of the Russian Federation (FCCC/SB/2000/INF.7).

issues. Mainly, it is viewed as an investment in people, institutions, information and knowledge, and technologies (including the development, adaptation and application of methodologies) that together enable EIT Parties to fulfil their commitments under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

11. Within this general context, the priority areas for capacity-building identified by EIT Parties in their submissions relating to the implementation of the Convention are the following:

- Improving the quality of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories;
- Implementing policies and measures to reduce GHG emissions;
- Preparing projections and estimating the effect of policies and measures;
- Impacts assessment and adaptation;
- Research and systematic observation;
- Education, training and public awareness;
- Technology transfer.

12. EIT Parties also indicated another group of priority areas for capacity-building that are critical to their effective participation in the Kyoto Protocol process. These are:

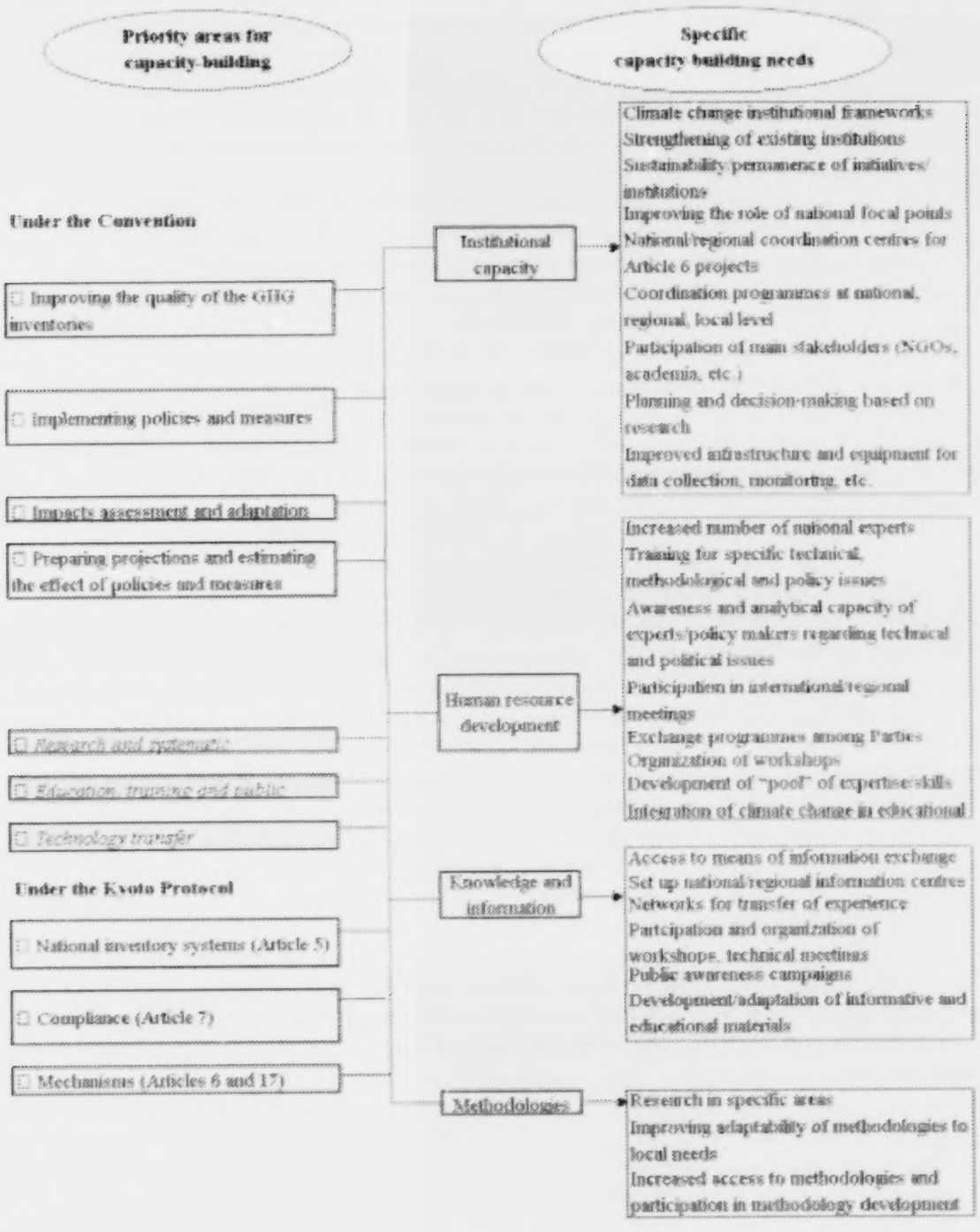
- Establishing national systems for the estimation of GHG emissions (Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol);
- Preparing supplementary information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol (Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol);
- Implementation of mechanisms: Article 6 projects and emissions trading (Article 17).

13. Within these priority areas for capacity-building, the specific needs of EIT Parties can be grouped into the following:

- Institutional capacity;
- Human resource development;
- Knowledge and information;
- Methodologies.

14. By grouping the specific needs identified by EIT Parties and linking them to the priority areas for capacity-building, the elements of a capacity-building programme can be identified, as presented in the figure below. The same analytical framework is applied in tables 1 and 2 in a matrix format.

Possible elements of a capacity-building programme


Priority areas for capacity-building
Specific capacity building needs
Under the Convention
Improving the quality of the GHG inventories
Implementing policies and measures
Impacts assessment and adaptation
Preparing projections and estimating the effect of policies and measures
Research and systematic
Education, training and public
Technology transfer
Under the Kyoto Protocol
National inventory systems (Article 5)
Compliance (Article 7)
Mechanisms (Articles 6 and 17)
Institutional capacity
Human resource development
Knowledge and information
Methodologies
Climate change institutional frameworks
Strengthening of existing institutions
Sustainability permanence of initiatives/ institutions
Improving the role of national focal points
National/regional coordination centres for Article 6 projects
Coordination programmes at national, regional, local level
Participation of main stakeholders (NGOs, academia, etc.)
Planning and decision-making based on research
Improved infrastructure and equipment for data collection, monitoring, etc.
Increased number of national experts
Training for specific technical, methodological and policy issues
Awareness and analytical capacity of experts/policy makers regarding technical and political issues
Participation in international/regional meetings
Exchange programmes among Parties
Organization of workshops
Development of "pool" of expertise/skills
Integration of climate change in educational
Access to means of information exchange
Set up national/regional information centres
Networks for transfer of experience
Participation and organization of workshops, technical meetings
Public awareness campaigns
Development/adaptation of informative and educational materials
Research in specific areas
Improving adaptability of methodologies to local needs
Increased access to methodologies and participation in methodology development

V. SYNTHESIS OF INFORMATION ON CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

A. Capacity-building needs and priorities related to the implementation of the Convention

1. General capacity-building needs

15. EIT Parties identified the following general capacity-building needs. These general capacity-building needs form the foundation for developing and sustaining capacity in more specific areas related to the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol:

- Financial resources;
- Institution strengthening;
- Systematic human resource development and regular training;
- Consistent participation in international workshops;
- Establishment of national and regional information centres;
- Development and promotion of economic, legislative and enforcement mechanisms;
- Increased public awareness;
- Wider access and use of the Internet.

2. GHG inventory

16. EIT Parties provided the most information on their capacity-building needs related to GHG inventories. This is expected, given that most EIT Parties have submitted several annual GHG inventories and have gained some experience with them. The recent United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) workshop also allowed for an exchange of views among EIT Parties on the challenges they face with respect to preparing their national GHG inventories and highlighted the increased awareness of the importance of inventory estimates in relation to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

17. The submissions by EIT Parties affirm the challenges and general capacity-building needs presented at the recent UNITAR workshop. As summarized at that workshop, the key challenges EIT Parties face related to the preparation and timely submission of annual GHG inventories are the following:[4]

- Lack of financial, material and human resources;
- Lack of equipment;
- Insufficient institutional frameworks, including lack of coordination between relevant national organizations;

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[4] For the reports of the Parties and a summary report on the challenges faced by EIT countries, go to the UNITAR web site at www.unitar.org/cctrain/eit.

- Insufficient training of staff, scarce information on the latest developments, limited Internet access;
- Limited funds for research related to country specific problems, including emission factors and estimates of uncertainty;
- Problems with collecting statistical data in general, and in the energy sector and for hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) in particular;
- Need for closer links to international organizations which provide information and guidance on GHG inventories (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, UNFCCC secretariat, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, International Energy Agency and European Environmental Agency.

18. The capacity-building needs mentioned above were further elaborated in the submissions of EIT Parties. These are summarized below.

19. In terms of *institutional capacity*, EIT Parties stated that existing institutions should be strengthened, following the initial experience in preparing GHG inventories, to undertake new tasks related to Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol on the establishment of national inventory systems. This includes capacity-building for appropriate legislation and enforcement mechanisms, effective data management systems and electronic links among institutions at the national and international levels.

20. In the area of *human resource development*, the capacity-building needs of EIT Parties include financial support to ensure permanent inventory teams and to increase the number of national experts, increased training and participation in relevant international and regional events (workshops, expert meetings, etc.), and the exchange and networking of experts from EIT Parties.

21. The training of inventory experts has been described as a priority in view of the additional requirements for GHG inventories resulting from the adoption of new guidelines. Training in the application of the IPCC Good Practice Guidance, the IPCC 1996 Revised Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and the new UNFCCC guidelines on annual inventories have been identified as essential for the timely adoption of the new guidelines by the EIT Parties. Many of the EIT Parties mentioned the UNITAR workshop as a good example in this direction.

22. Most of the EIT Parties mentioned the need for better *access to knowledge and information* on the latest developments in the area of GHG inventories through participation in relevant meetings or through electronic and other means. Many EIT Parties noted the lack of a regional network for sharing experience, information and knowledge. Most EIT Parties still have no web sites to post their annual inventories and to share their experiences and the knowledge they have gained. As a result, most of the EIT Parties stated that capacity-building should ensure adequate financial and technical support for better information flow and exchange, and the

establishment of clearing house mechanisms to improve access to the latest software and technical means for processing and communicating GHG inventory information and knowledge.

23. EIT Parties stressed the importance of capacity-building in the development, application and adaptation of international methodologies related to GHG inventories. The areas mentioned that need timely improvement relate mainly to activity data collection, management, quality control and assurance, changes in nomenclatures, and consistency of data series, as well as the development of country-specific emission factors and methods for estimating emissions and removals from certain emission sources and sinks in order to eliminate identified gaps in GHG inventories. Some EIT Parties also specified particular methodological issues in the estimation of emissions of "new gases" (LAT), oil shale (EST), and carbon dioxide (CO_2) removal (HUN).

3. Implementing policies and measures

24. The capacity-building needs for implementing policies and measures to limit anthropogenic GHG emissions and to protect and enhance GHG sinks and reservoirs (referred to as policies and measures) include many of the general capacity-building needs for the development of comprehensive national strategies aimed at achieving emission reduction targets in a cost-effective manner. Most of the specific needs identified by EIT Parties focused on the development of the *institutional capacities* needed to establish the necessary environment (financially, politically, socially) for the implementation of policies and measures. The specific capacity-building needs outlined by EIT Parties for implementing policies and measures emphasized economic and legislative needs, rather than technical needs, and include:

- Establishment of relevant institutions and ensuring better coordination among them;
- Increased capacity to promote private sector involvement;
- Sharing of experience, information and knowledge in improving decision-making in relation to identifying and implementing policies and measures;
- Establishment of legal and enforcement mechanisms for promoting policies and measures;
- Development of economic incentives and sharing of experience related to their development and implementation (e.g. funds, soft interest rates).

25. EIT Parties identified the possibility of future capacity-building needs that may arise in developing an internationally-coordinated approach to policies and measures among EIT Parties and Annex II Parties, where the expertise is more developed. This implies the need to improve cooperation between EIT and Annex II Parties in the area of developing and implementing policies and measures (CZE).

26. In terms of *human resource development*, EIT Parties indicated their need for guidance on good practices related to the implementation of policies and measures (EST). This capacity-building need implies support for carrying out feasibility studies on the implementation of particular measures and policies, as well as in the development of financial mechanisms to ensure investments in GHG emission reduction projects.

4. Preparing projections and estimating the effects of policies and measures

27. The specific capacity-building needs identified by EIT Parties focused on the application and adaptation of international *methodologies* to project and estimate the effects of policies and measures. However, the general capacity-building needs for *institutional strengthening* and *human resource development* are equally relevant.

28. EIT Parties specified that guidance on projecting and evaluating policies and measures would assist them in ensuring consistency in preparing and estimating the effects of policies and measures. EIT Parties suggested that methodological guidance on emission projections could help to reduce the level of uncertainty of projections. Capacity-building is also needed in specific areas such as the identification and elaboration of scenarios of GHG emissions and removals, definition of the emission factors to be used in the projections and assessment of effect of measures; developing information on the technical parameters of future technologies to be used in the projections; and development and application of methods for evaluating uncertainties (BUL). Particular attention is needed for application of models and methods for the projection of non-energy-related emissions (HUN), energy demand models, and transportation models (BUL).

29. Basic guidelines and training for evaluating and reporting of effects of policies and measures using the experience of Annex II countries were also identified as specific capacity-building needs. Such guidelines and harmonization of approaches could improve the assessment of the effects of policies and measures and allow for their comparison across countries, contributing to the transparency, accuracy and consistency of the estimates. In addition, providing the appropriate teams in EIT Parties with standardized computer programs for evaluating emission reductions, cost assessment and the overall assessment of the effects of policies and measures would be helpful.

5. Vulnerability and adaptation

30. EIT Parties stated that their most important capacity-building needs relating to vulnerability and adaptation are the development of appropriate *human resources* and the development and application of various *methodologies*, and the continuation of research.

31. EIT Parties indicated the needs for establishing research programmes and activities in the area of vulnerability assessment and adaptation. In particular, specific needs were indicated to enhance capacity to undertake economic and environmental assessment of the adaptation strategies, and risk assessments of the negative impacts of climate change. EIT Parties also identified the following priority areas where methods and models are necessary for the assessment of the impacts of climate change: agricultural production, water resources, coastal protection, waste management, human health, economy.

6. Research and systematic observation

32. The development of a research and observing system for climate processes is stated as a capacity-building priority in the submission of the Russian Federation. In its submission, Croatia

announced its plan to nominate a Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) station representative. Both Parties requested the necessary capacity-building support to achieve these goals.

33. By its decision 5/CP.5, the COP invited the secretariat of the GCOS, in consultation with relevant regional and international bodies, to organize regional workshops on research and systematic observation. The implementation of this decision will contribute to the *human resource development* and *knowledge and information* needs of EIT Parties.

7. Education, training and public awareness

34. In order to facilitate the implementation of education, training, and public awareness in EIT Parties, *institutional capacity-building* is needed. EIT Parties suggested the establishment of national and regional information centres to meet this specific need and to ensure sustained and efficient implementation of education, training, public awareness, information exchange and cooperation activities. In particular, EIT Parties stated the need to increase the awareness of management bodies (ministries and other relevant institutions) and government officials in order to improve decision-making and cooperation under the Convention.

35. EIT Parties are conscious of the need to involve non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia, and other stakeholders in their climate change activities. Long-term measures on education, training, and public information will increase public awareness, improve professional skills of experts, and contribute to the development of local capacities (RUS).

36. At present, the development of human resources in EIT Parties in the field of climate change relies on external activities rather than on locally initiated human resource development programmes. In many EIT Parties, there are few experts who have been trained in the international methodologies and exposed to the policy context of the Convention. The number of experts should be increased to widen the pool of qualified experts who can contribute to the implementation of the Convention (RUS).

37. EIT Parties suggested the following activities to meet some of the capacity-building needs in the area of education, training and public awareness: participation of experts from EIT Parties in international workshops, conducting of national workshops, training and certificate programmes, on-the-job training, exchange of information on the state-of-the-art in the area of climate change (BUL).

38. EIT Parties suggested that public education should be developed taking into account the situation in EIT Parties and to highlight win-win options. Funding is needed to finance the preparation of educational materials, and television programmes, support the activities of non-governmental organizations, incorporate climate change education into school curricula, and other actions (HRV). In this context, the sharing of experience of Annex II Parties in designing and developing information campaigns, clearing houses for information sharing, and enhancing of public awareness could be an effective contribution.

8. Technology transfer

39. Technology transfer is not directly addressed in the submissions of EIT Parties. Some EIT Parties implied the need for improving their technological infrastructure and the timely acquisition of state-of-the-art hardware and software, technologies and information.

B. Capacity-building needs and priorities related to the Kyoto Protocol

40. The capacity-building needs of EIT Parties related to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol focus on Articles 5, 6, 7 and 17 of the Protocol. The capacity-building needs arising out of these articles are treated together since they are closely linked.

41. The needs associated with the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol were addressed at the Bonn workshop, where Parties agreed that capacity-building is critical to the effective participation of EIT Parties in the Kyoto Protocol process. In this context, EIT Parties expressed support for the draft proposal for a support programme for national inventory systems in countries with economies in transition, which was developed out of the UNITAR workshop. EIT Parties agreed to provide feedback on the draft proposal by April 2000, taking into consideration the specific capacity-building needs identified at the Bonn workshop concerning the implementation of guidelines related to Articles 5, 6 and 7 at the national level. UNITAR was requested to update the proposal accordingly and submit it to Parties for further consideration.

42. In terms of Articles 5, 6, 7 and 17 of the Protocol, EIT Parties indicated the need for building *institutional capacity* for establishing national inventory systems, compliance systems and systems for monitoring, reporting, verification, registration and accounting of GHG emission reductions. The effective establishment of these systems will depend on the coordination and participation of all stakeholders and the strengthening of institutions designated to implement the national system for the estimation of the GHG emissions and preparation of annual inventories of GHG emissions. In order for these systems to provide the necessary information required for the purposes of complying with Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol, additional financial and technical support is needed.

43. Although the overall institutional framework for the systems mentioned above has not been defined yet, it has been indicated that there is a need to establish coordination units in each EIT Party to deal with the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms. The national legislative basis for supporting the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms and the national systems should be developed and tested before the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and integrated into an international system (RUS).

44. Given the interdisciplinary nature of implementing the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms, it is necessary to develop the *human resources* of EIT Parties. The training of experts should include both long- and short-term training. Special consideration should also be given to the development of human resources in the verification and certification entities, which may emerge to implement the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms.

45. The current expertise of experts in EIT Parties in environmental management and negotiation, environmental economics, and environmental education needs to be increased. EIT Parties enumerated some of the specific areas of human resource development: setting criteria for Article 6 project validation and registration, calculation of baselines and emission reductions, monitoring, verification, establishment of a national registry, and reporting. Various aspects of project design, development, application and negotiation were also considered as important areas for human resource development.

46. The implementation of Article 6 projects requires the participation of stakeholders in the design, selection, implementation and verification of projects. In order to improve the flow of information to stakeholders, EIT Parties suggested the establishment of national and regional coordination centres to facilitate the exchange of information.

47. Manuals and guidelines on baselines, cost analysis, evaluation of economic and financial parameters of projects, contract preparation, reporting, monitoring, etc. were also identified as useful to raise the analytical knowledge of experts and decision-makers. Access to computer programs which facilitate common procedures in project design such as estimating GHG emission reductions, costs, and standard contractual provisions, increases the efficiency of the project development process and enhances participation and the eventual implementation of the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms.

48. The implementation of Articles 5, 6, 7 and 17 is expected to contribute to the refinement of further international methodologies and guidelines presently under development by Parties. EIT Parties expressed the need to build their capacity to apply and adapt these international methodologies. In some cases, EIT Parties suggested the need for methodologies and guidelines on compliance, prevention of non-compliance and consequences of non-compliance (ROM) and for practical, schematic and transparent baseline guidelines (e.g. sector-by-sector, activity-by-activity), which can be used in Article 6 project preparation (CZE). Such guidelines could assist EIT Parties in negotiating projects with investing countries and the private sector during the preparatory stage of Article 6 projects and expedite their further development and implementation. In the same context, demonstration projects that include, in particular, risk and cost assessments (HRV) would contribute to building capacity in EIT Parties.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

49. As this note suggests, EIT Parties share many capacity-building needs. However, EIT Parties are not a homogeneous group and their experience varies in terms of implementing their commitments under the Convention. While this note attempts to highlight the common capacity-building needs of EIT Parties and synthesize them within an initial framework for capacity-building, efforts to support capacity-building in EIT Parties should be mindful of the need for country specificity.

50. As stated in the UNITAR and Bonn workshops and in the submissions of EIT Parties, capacity-building is urgently needed by EIT Parties to sustain and further develop the existing capacities they have developed to address climate change. EIT Parties emphasized that their

existing capacities are mainly threatened by the financial constraints they face due to their economic and political situation. In addition, these financial constraints affect the ability of EIT Parties to participate effectively in the meetings and workshops of the UNFCCC process and other relevant intergovernmental processes.

51. The submissions by EIT Parties on their capacity-building needs and priorities represent a first attempt at better defining these needs and participating in developing a framework through which these needs might be addressed. Given the uniqueness of this exercise, EIT Parties indicated their present capacity-building needs in terms of objectives (e.g. improve national inventories, improve preparation of projections) without elaborating in detail on to how these objectives might be met. In this respect, the implementation of pilot programmes focused on capacity-building could provide useful in-country experience needed to better identify, define, approach and measure capacity-building.

52. The essential requirement for capacity-building is continuity. The activities that have taken place in EIT Parties so far have been project-based in nature. The capacities acquired during the lifetime of projects proved useful, but need to be sustained and further developed. This is one of the main challenges for capacity-building in EIT Parties.

53. Capacity-building for EIT Parties requires a flexible approach rooted in the objectives and strategies of EIT Parties to implement the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. It needs to be responsive to existing and emerging needs and cannot simply be a predetermined package intended to bring about a predefined outcome. The process of identifying the capacity-building needs of EIT Parties should continue and be linked to a flexible programme focused on capacity-building, which can adapt to emerging needs without losing continuity and complement more targeted assistance. The initial framework suggested in this note identifies the possible elements of such a programme.

Table 1. Compilation of information on the capacity-building needs and priorities of EIT Parties related to the implementation of the UNFCCC

Priority areas for capacity-building Specific needs		General	GHG inventories	Implementation of policies and measures	Projections and assessment of the effects of policies and measures	Vulnerability and adaptation	Research and systematic observation	Education, training and public awareness
Institutional capacity	Institutional framework	Institutional framework to facilitate cooperation among institutions for the preparation of national communications (BUL) Develop legal infrastructure and legislative basis (BUL, POL, RUS, UKR)	Establish entity to update emission inventories (ROM) Legal infrastructure (confidentiality) (BUL, LAT)				Development of a research and observation system for climate process (RUS) Establish GCOS station (HRV)	
	Strengthening of existing institutions	Financial (and methodological) support (BUL, HRV, HUN, ROM, SLN) Strengthen management bodies and setting up of local self management (RUS) Legal and enforcement mechanisms (UKR)	Improve cooperation with statistical offices (BUL) Improve statistical data collection (CZE) Strengthen existing team (EST)	Institutional strengthening (HUN)	Institutional strengthening (HUN)			
	Sustainability of initiatives	Financial support (CZE) Synergy of activities (ROM)	Financial resources and hardware for permanent staff (LAT)					Development of local bodies for self-management (RUS)

Table 1. Compilation of information on the capacity-building needs and priorities of EIT Parties related to the implementation of the UNFCCC (continued)

Priority areas for capacity-building / Specific needs		General	GHG inventories	Implementation of policies and measures	Projections and assessment of the effects of policies and measures	Vulnerability and adaptation	Research and systematic observation	Education, training and public awareness
Institutional capacity	National coordination of programmes by national focal points.	Strengthen national UNFCCC focal points or national authorities designated to coordinate climate change activities (HRV, ROM) Coordination units (BUL) Financial and methodological support to improve coordination at the national, municipal and community levels (SLN)	Coordination unit (BUL)					
	Participation of stakeholders	Strengthen relevant and key research institutions and NGOs (HRV)	Quality control quality assurance system involving experts from governmental and NGO sector (EST)	Public sector involvement (POL)				
	Infrastructure and equipment	Internet access; web sites (BUL) Data management system (BUL) National technological infrastructure (RUS)	Website on GHG inventories (POL)		Support for procurement of modelling tools (HRV)	Internet access (BUL)	Funds to support observation network at a modern level (RUS)	

Table 1. Compilation of information on the capacity-building needs and priorities of EIT Parties related to the implementation of the UNFCCC (continued)

Priority areas for capacity-building Specific needs		General	GHG inventories	Implementation of policies and measures	Projections and assessment of the effects of policies and measures	Vulnerability and adaptation	Research and systematic observation	Education, training and public awareness
Human resource development	Number of national experts	Involvement of more officials in the negotiation process (UKR)	Additional permanent workplaces (EST)					
	Training	Training of experts HRV, CZE, EST, HUN, LAT, RUS) On-job and hands-on training, repetitive training following the innovations (BUL) Financial support for training national experts and policy makers (SLN)	Further training of experts on new methodologies and guidelines (CZE, EST, LAT, ROM) Estimation of GHG emissions at plant level (POL)	Develop economic and legislative instruments (POL) Improve reporting of policies and measures (EST) Training in instruments in transport sector (HUN)	Support for staff training in mitigation and cost assessment analysis, maeconomic implications of mitigation measures (HRV), Non-energy related emission projections (HUN)	Assessment of vulnerability of economy, health, environment (POL) Risk assessment (HRV, POL)	Define programme and establish and operate GCOS station (HRV)	Long-term measures on education, training, evaluation (RUS) Training of experts, perfecting skills (RUS) Training NGOs (HRV)
	Experts/ policy makers awareness / analytical capacity	Increase awareness of experts and policy makers (SLN)	National certification programme (EST)				Development of national technological infrastructure ensuring systematic observations of climate change and accounting of transfer of GHG (RUS)	Technical training for widening of base of experts familiar with climate change (RUS) Design and implement promotional programmes (HRV)

Table 1. Compilation of information on the capacity-building needs and priorities of EIT Parties related to the implementation of the UNFCCC (continued)

Priority areas for capacity-building Specific needs		General	GHG inventories	Implementation of policies and measures	Projections and assessment of the effects of policies and measures	Vulnerability and adaptation	Research and systematic observation	Education, training and public awareness
	Participation in international/ regional meetings	Participation in international workshops (BUL, CZE, LAT)					Support for cooperation of EITs with IPCC and the GCPS (CZE)	
Human resource development	Exchange programmes and cooperation	Exchange programmes (BUL, LAT) Involvement in international research (HUN)					Support for appropriate international and intergovern-mental programmes, networks, efforts (RUS)	
	Workshops	Local workshops and experience sharing (BUL, CZE)						
	Educational curricula							Integration of climate change issues (BUL, HRV, RUS)
Knowledge and information	Access to means	Access to information on state-of-the-art methods and software; in-time software/hardware acquisition (BUL)			Procurement of modelling tools (HRV)			

Table 1. Compilation of information on the capacity-building needs and priorities of EIT Parties related to the implementation of the UNFCCC (continued)

Priority areas for capacity-building / Specific needs		General	GHG inventories	Implementation of policies and measures	Projections and assessment of the effects of policies and measures	Vulnerability and adaptation	Research and systematic observation	Education, training and public awareness
	Clearing houses	Information database (BUL, HRV, RUS)	Development and management of database of GHG emissions, including national emission factors (ROM)					National and regional centres for information exchange (EST, UKR)
Knowledge and information	Networks for transfer of experience	Promotion of regional cooperation through national and regional centres for information exchange (EST)	Financing and experience sharing on "new gases" (LAT)	Transfer of experience in integrated resource planning and sustainable management (HRV) Cooperation with Annex II Parties (CZE)	Involvement in international research (HUN)			Regional cooperation (EST)
	Public awareness	Information centres (UKR)		Awareness of ways to reduce GHG emissions (BUL)				Increase awareness (BUL, HRV, RUS, SLN, UKR) Media communication (HRV)
	Materials	Guidelines development (CZE, EST)						Funding for publication and preparation of materials, TV programmes, publishing studies (HRV)

Table 1. Compilation of information on the capacity-building needs and priorities of EIT Parties related to the implementation of the UNFCCC (continued)

Priority areas for capacity-building Specific needs		General	GHG inventories	Implementation of policies and measures	Projections and assessment of the effects of policies and measures	Vulnerability and adaptation	Research and systematic observation	Education, training and public awareness
Methodologies	Research	Develop country-specific research and studies (BUL, EST, LAT, UKR) Involvement in international research activities (HUN)	Improve GHG inventories (HRV, EST, HUN, POL, SLN) Country-specific emission factors and methods (BUL, HRV, EST, POL, UKR) Uncertainty estimates (BUL, POL)	Methods and tools for transport sector (HUN)	Improve GHG emission projections and assessment (HUN, POL) Develop scenarios; future technical parameters of technologies used for projections (BUL)	Research in vulnerability and adaptation (HRV, HUN, LAT, POL)		
	Adaptability to local needs		Adjustment of activity data nomenclatures (BUL) Adjustments for continuous time-series (BUL, CZE) Methods for activity data quality control and assurance; estimation of uncertainty (BUL) Preparation of regional guidelines for good practices in GHG inventories (EST)	Regional guidelines for implementation of policies and measures (CZE, EST)	Elaborate scenarios (BUL, POL) Definition of emission factors, evaluation of uncertainty; quantification of impacts of policies (BUL) Methodological guidelines for emission projections (CZE, EST) and estimates of effects of policies and measures (EST)	Establishment of adaptation programmes (POL) Uncertainty (BUL) Assessment of socio-economic damage, especially coastal areas and agricultural land (HRV)		

Table 1. Compilation of information on the capacity-building needs and priorities of EIT Parties related to the implementation of the UNFCCC (continued)

Priority areas for capacity-building Specific needs		General	GHG inventories	Implementation of policies and measures	Projections and assessment of the effects of policies and measures	Vulnerability and adaptation	Research and systematic observation	Education, training and public awareness
	Access to methodologies		Application of models and methods (HUN)		Guidelines on projections and evaluation of policies and measures (CZE) Application of models and methods (HUN)	Application of models and methods (HUN)		

Table 2. Compilation on information on the capacity-building needs and priorities of EIT Parties related to implementation of the Kyoto Protocol

Priority areas for capacity-building Specific needs		Establishing national system for the estimation of GHG emissions (Article 5)	Preparing information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol (Article 7)	Implementation of the flexible mechanisms: joint implementation (Article 6) and emissions trading (Article 17)
Institutional capacity	Climate change institutional frameworks	Organizational, institutional and legislative arrangements (HRV) Technical and financial assistance in establishing national systems (EST, POL, ROM) and managing database of national systems (POL) Develop adequate and regular national GHG data collection (UKR) Establish system for data collecting, processing, archiving, reporting, and quality control and assurance (POL, ROM, RUS, SLN)	Establish national compliance system (ROM) Legislative basis for non-compliance and evaluation of existing legislation with a view to adapting to emerging international compliance procedures (RUS)	Establish institutional links and the legislative basis for implementation of the Kyoto Protocol (HRV) Institutional strengthening (HUN) Consultations on establishing and operating emissions trading system (POL) Establish legislative basis (RUS) Establish administrative infrastructure (UKR) Establish monitoring system, verification, certification of emission reduction (POL, UKR)
	Coordination programmes	Improved coordination (EST)		
	Participation of stakeholders	Participation of stakeholders (EST)		
	Planning			Coherent strategy (BUL) Establish national joint implementation (JI) programme (UKR)
	Infrastructure and equipment	Web page (POL)	Technological equipment for an infrastructure (RUS)	Technological equipment infrastructure (RUS)

Table 2. Compilation on information on the capacity-building needs and priorities of EIT Parties related to implementation of the Kyoto Protocol (continued)

Priority areas for capacity-building Specific needs		Establishing national system for the estimation of GHG emissions (Article 5)	Preparing information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol KP (Article 7)	Implementations of the flexible mechanisms: joint implementation (Article 6) and emissions trading (Article 17)
Human resource development	Number of national experts			Technical training for experts (RUS)
	Training	Improve GHG inventory system (, POL) Staff training and transfer of experience in the establishment of organizational, institutional and legislative arrangements (HRV)		Training in establishing and operating emissions trading system, estimation of GHG emissions at plant level (POL, UKR) Training in JI procedure and implementation, training and certification of independent companies (BUL) Training to calculate baselines for JI (BUL, HUN, LAT, UKR) Training of experts and policy makers (EST)
	Experts/policy makers awareness / analytical capacity			Building capacity for identification of projects, their formulation and designing (HRV) Starting up demonstration projects to build capacity, including risk and cost assessment (HRV)
	Workshops	Participation and organization (BUL)	Good practice workshops for exchange of information on JI and emissions trading (EST, LAT)	
	"Pool" of expertise			Develop "local expertise" (EST) Demonstration projects (HRV)
Knowledge and information	Networks for transfer of experience		Consultations in determining compliance (ROM)	Consultations on establishing and operating emissions trading system (POL, ROM)
	Public awareness			Public awareness (BUL, HRV, RUS)

Table 2. Compilation on information on the capacity-building needs and priorities of EIT Parties related to implementation of the Kyoto Protocol (continued)

Priority areas for capacity-building Specific needs		Establishing national system for the estimation of GHG emissions (Article 5)	Preparing information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol KP (Article 7)	Implementations of the flexible mechanisms: joint implementation (Article 6) and emissions trading (Article 17)
Knowledge and information	Workshops			Training experts and policy makers (EST)
		Research	Develop national or regional emission factors, conducting special research in this area (UKR)	Studies (RUS)
	Adaptability to local needs		Capacity to prepare in time annual inventories, together with the necessary supplementary information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol (SLN).	Develop criteria for project selection (BUL, UKR) Establish system for monitoring, reporting, verification, registration, accounting and certification of ERUs (HUN, POL, ROM, RUS, UKR)
	Access to methodologies			Guidelines on baselines and AIJ/JI preparation (BUL, CZE, HUN, UKR) Application of models and methods (HUN)

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